

The Sun

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An Example for Judge Parker.

We commend as an honest newspaper the *Evening Herald* of Duluth, which squarely accepts the principle that the Philippines and Porto Rico belong in the same class. Our contemporary holds that there is the same reason for according independence to Porto Rico as to the Philippines. It maintains that neither the Porto Ricans nor the Filipinos are rightfully under the sovereignty and flag of the United States. It says, speaking of itself in the third person:

"According to its (the *Herald's*) view of the matter, neither the Philippines nor Porto Rico is 'rightfully' under the flag and sovereignty of the United States. Neither, in its opinion, will any annexed territory be 'rightfully' placed under the flag and sovereignty of this nation unless a promise of Statehood or ultimate independence accompanies the treaty of annexation. As both Porto Rico and the Philippines were undesirable territory for immediate or ultimate Statehood at the time they were wrested from Spain, it was the plain duty of Congress to promise the residents of both ultimate independence, or at least absolute self-government."

How refreshing this is after the mazy rhetoric of the anti-imperialists who pretend to discover moral considerations of the greatest urgency operating against our continued possession of the Philippine Islands, but dare not even mention Porto Rico!

We should be glad to hear further from the *Duluth Evening Herald* on the subject of Hawaii and Alaska.

Let no Downholler evade any part of the great question.

The Foreign Geographers.

We shall have such a gathering of geographers in this country next week as has never been seen here before. The International Geographical Congress will hold its first meeting in America. It will be the eighth meeting of the congress, whose sessions are held from four to five years apart. All the larger capitals of Europe, excepting St. Petersburg, have entertained it, and there was some prospect when the seventh meeting was held in Berlin that the congress would go this time to the Russian capital. Fortunately, however, in view of the present war, the eighth congress was assigned to America, and all the geographical societies of this country are co-operating to make the present occasion successful.

These meetings in Europe have grown to be very elaborate affairs. The large cities in which they are held extend the most lavish hospitality. The eight days of the sixth congress in London cost \$50,000. Besides the banquets, receptions, garden parties and so on, there were no end of private dinners given by wealthy Londoners, and care was taken that no delegates should be overlooked in these invitations. The seventh congress in Berlin met in the splendid building of the Reichstag and was the costliest of the series.

The approaching meeting introduces an innovation. Instead of confining its sessions to one city the congress will be of a peripatetic nature. It will visit several of our larger towns and Niagara Falls during its proceedings. This will give the foreign visitors an excellent opportunity to see a considerable part of the country under the best of leadership; and it is to be hoped that the staid European professors and other students of earth science from abroad, accustomed to a slow and easy life, will not be completely overcome by the panoramic changes of scene and the nights of railroad travel between centres of bounding hospitality.

The delegates and members enrolled number about 500 persons, but not all the foreigners who have qualified as participants will be able to attend. The list includes the names of not a few men of world-wide reputation, such as Sir JOHN HUBBARD, the prince of oceanographers, who will open the session to be held in this city with an address; Prof. HENRI BORDIER, the distinguished president of the Paris Geographical Society; Prof. A. PENCK of Vienna, whose studies of forms in many countries are known to all geographers; GUILLAUME GRANTIER, who shared with his father the one and great work that placed them in the lead of the scientific exploration of Madagascar; HUGH ROBERT MILL of England, one of the first hand of British geographers; Count VON PRIBL of Germany, whose labors in tropical Africa were the leading influence in starting the colonial enterprises of Germany; Prince ROLAND BONAPARTE, who has regaled his leisure with geographical study and many writings; and whose geographical library in his Paris home is probably the finest private collection of the kind. There are many other too numerous to mention here; and the foreign visitors will be supplemented by all the geographical experts and advanced students in this country.

These specialists have contributed about two hundred papers covering the most advanced conditions of every department of geographical study. The reading of a large part of these essays in English, German, French, Italian and Spanish, the five languages of the congress, will occupy most of the literary sessions. Many of the foreigners will present their papers in English. The recent proceedings will fill a large volume.

Of course, there have been some dis-

appointments. It was through the efforts of our distinguished explorer, ROBERT E. PEARY, who most fittingly was made president of the congress, that Dr. DRYGALSKI, the leader of the German South Polar expedition, consented to come here and give the opening evening lecture; but on account of the death of his father the other day he is prevented from attending. Some of the most striking papers of the congress will be presented in the absence of their authors, but, happily, most of the papers will be read by the gentlemen who prepared them.

The congress will be opened in Washington on Sept. 8, and the more technical part of the programme will be carried out in that centre of the scientific geographical work of the Government. The day at Philadelphia on Monday, Sept. 12, will be devoted to recreation under the auspices of the Philadelphia Geographical Society. The congress will then meet for three days, Sept. 13-15, in New York, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, which is sparing no pains in its preparations. After visiting Niagara Falls the delegates will be entertained for day by the Chicago Geographical Society, and then the congress proper will wind up with several days' session at St. Louis. A considerable number of the members will take part in a later excursion to the City of Mexico and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.

The scientific programme will be full of interest and permanent value; but the best part of it all will doubtless be the opportunity given to these many workers in a common field to renew acquaintances and have a good time together seeing America.

Mr. Bourke Cockran's Prediction.

MR. BOURKE COCKRAN, in an address made by him on Sunday to a Roman Catholic society on Long Island, predicted the conversion of the United States to Catholicism within a century. The very great change which has come over public sentiment in this country during the last fifty years is suggested in the general indifference with which such a remark is received now. If it had been made fifty years ago it would have provoked bitter Protestant resentment. No campaign orator like Mr. COCKRAN would have dared to make it in the midst of a great political canvass.

Now the disposition will be simply to question the soundness of Mr. COCKRAN's judgment. If the United States has not been converted to Catholicism during the last century, what reason is there to suppose that the conversion is to take place during the next? As Bishop McFARLAND of Trenton declared some time since, the conversion would have been effected already if the Roman Catholic Church had held all the people of its faith, with their descendants, who have been brought to us by annexation of territory on this continent and by immigration from Roman Catholic countries. His calculation was that if that had been done the Catholic population of the United States would now be forty millions, or about half the whole population, though actually, according to his estimate, the number is only fifteen millions.

That estimate of the existing Catholic population is high; but accepting it, the number represents less than a fifth of the total population and is exceeded by the Protestant Church membership and even more by the population outside of all Churches and beyond their influence. Of the immigration now coming to this country a great part is Jewish, though from Italy the Roman Catholic Church is receiving many adherents. The Irish immigration, from which source came the most faithful body of Roman Catholics in the past, has diminished greatly, and an anti-emigration society in Ireland is using every influence to diminish it still further.

The Roman Catholic population of native extraction is relatively small. Censuses of church attendance in our large towns have indicated that the great mass of the population are neglectful of religious observances. The Church membership of the Union, Protestant and Catholic, comprises a minority of the population—only about thirty millions out of eighty millions.

The conversion of the United States to Catholicism, therefore, is not a probability of the future that need excite Protestant alarm. The alarm for which there may be justification is as to the preservation of either religious faith with the intensity of conviction which distinguished the period before criticism of all religious dogmas began to be as widespread as it is now. Instead of being enemies, Protestants and Catholics have reason rather to be allies in the defence of religious faith, of supernaturalism, against their common enemy of indifference and infidelity.

Canada's New Boundary Question.

For only a small part of the last hundred years has Canada been without a boundary question. The territorial dispute on her far western coast having been brought to an end last year, a new question appears in her extreme eastern domain.

The colony of Newfoundland, politically distinct from that of Canada, exercises political control over about 120,000 square miles on the mainland, the territory thus controlled being known as Labrador. The population of this district is about 4,000. The Hamilton River, which empties into Hamilton Inlet, runs inland for several hundred miles, and marks a portion of the boundary line between the Province of Quebec and a vast wilderness called Ungava. The river is entirely within Canadian territory, which also appears to include the western end of Hamilton Inlet.

For many years Newfoundland has collected customs dues on all merchandise entering the inlet, irrespective of its destination in Labrador or Canadian territory. Canada now proposes to establish a custom house on the some-what indefinite border line, collect duties on goods destined for Canadian territory, and stop Newfoundland from collecting on all goods except those belonging in Labrador. In no doing Canada is certainly entirely within her

rights, and there should be no ground for dispute if the boundary line be clearly determined. Yet despatches from the island report a bitter feeling over the matter and an intention to file a vigorous protest with the British Government at London.

Meanwhile, Canada is also taking definite steps toward the establishment of her territorial lines in the far north. There is a fear that the spirit of expansion may lead the United States to lay claim to Baffin Land, Prince Albert Land and sundry other refrigerated areas in the Arctic Ocean between Baffin Bay and Beaufort Sea. Although of little or no worth to-day, the time may come when Canada will find that country of use or value to her, and we presume that she has full and rightful claim to it under the treaty of 1783.

Bowler's Dog Day Ditty.

The annual fall opening of the Agawam Pastoral Poetry season was an happier occasion than usual. Dark brown clouds still hover over the Philippine horizon. Double doses of quinine cannot keep the Hon. SAMBO BOWLES from shuddering at despotism, militarism, imperialism and satrapism. The good man went to St. Louis in July and studied the Igorrotes carefully and fearfully. "We must clothe them with the franchise," he said tenderly. But, on the whole, it has been a less anxious summer for him than was feared. Even if the Head Hunters are for the moment deprived of the poll tax and jury trial, the consolations of nature are not less sweet; and the Bowlesian Bucolics are sweeter than ever. Lying on the sward, his beautiful white cosset, given by and named ERVING WINSLOW, frolicking about him or bleating in unison with his lyric beats, he purrs and gushes into "The Autumnal Organ Tone." No more of

"Deceiving the dog with a dismal discomfort; There were never before dog days such as these. Now it is well on the very verge of the Autumnal change to acknowledge the gratitude We must feel for a season of almost Preternatural loveliness. All the green Growth of earth has been before us this Day their full wealth of chlorophyll. The things are persistent, so consolate Have been the rains, the sun has been so Kind that the corn is happy and fruitful."

Not happier and not more fruitful than BUCOLIC BOWLES, exuding chlorophyll in full buckets, garlanding his bright head with wreaths of that leaf-green. Even ERVING WINSLOW, the cosset, streaks its white with green, in sympathy. Pause while the organist nibbles a pastoral sandwich, cucumbers and lettuce, delicately spread with pale golden mayonnaise and framed in brown bread. A bite and a line:

"September will be hot, but step by step, The fall steals on."

Now the sandwich is down and the song comes up. With bleat on bleat and beat on beat, cosset and poet go on, past "the glowing trees in the woodland," past "the turning of the sunbeam."

"Now the golden rods make splendid Fields on fields and border the forest; Edges with glory. The white wood asters Long since began the gamut of tone which Now their purple and lavender shades Are filling to the extent of passionate Color. The geraniums are lighting The opening of the woods on the mountains."

The cosset frisks among "the light and delicate purple" geraniums, that "now ornament dry grounds on the hillside" and bounds at last:

"Where the springs rush forth, the unparalleled Cardinal flower delights the eye with A color no other blossom approaches. Emphatic is the characteristic Of the autumn, no longer are the flowers Tealouse modest and shrinking—now they are brave and positive. Nevertheless the—"

And so on. The color, glow and stateliness of these lines bring to the mind the staff of his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts at a cattle show. Now for a deeper note. The rhythm grows more solemn. The feet seem to become legs, massive, solid, old-carved, like the legs of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford. The poet drops the garb of measured lines, but his prose is not the less poetical:

"Here, in the serious habitude of the woods, all things have a noble grace of reticence and quiet. What is there that compares with the solemn sweetness of the woods? Sometimes, in a great church, religious light glows within a dome, and there, there is a similitude to the impression of the forest. And it is because it imitates and exemplifies the forest. Where man borrows an effect from Nature, he gains a sympathy and sentiment which fall in with the higher holiness and nobility that belong to the growth of God's own earth. The tone of a cathedral is the tone of vast, vast, imposing, melancholy, glorious with fate."

Vast, imposing, melancholy, glorious, like one of those great anti-imperialist meetings in Faneuil Hall, where the audience makes up in quality for what it lacks in quantity. But the pipes are full again:

"And when the organ is touched by a master, and deep beneath deep, night beyond light, the strains of aspiration and the vigor of the soul that reaches unto God, feeling itself up with him, break forth in chords that blend and mount and multiply and ascend in exaltation, a thousand living desires in its multitude of tones—the pine woods are again with the one who hears—the wood thrushes and the tanagers, the song sparrows on the fence rails, the flickers and the wrens, and that incantation of worship, the hymn through voices of HAZARD'S 'Largo.'"

And BUCOLIC BOWLES "voicing" the woods and the cosset nuzzling against the poet's knee and weeping bitterly. He wraps it softly in his singing-and-rain coat, and takes the trolley to Springfield.

The Open Cab.

None of the numerous organizations of laboring men in this country formed for the purpose of bettering the material conditions of its members has accomplished more for their good than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a body which a great number of the locomotive drivers employed by the transportation companies belong. The brotherhood, composed, as it is, of men who rank second to those in no other trade or profession in intelligence, sobriety and judgment in the selection of its officers and in its negotiations with the employers. The result has been to give it a place and a reputation in the industrial

world of which its officers and members have every right to be proud.

From the brotherhood the public has learned to expect conservative and thoughtful action, and in this expectation it has seldom, if ever, been disappointed. Last Sunday a meeting of the organization was held in this city, at the conclusion of which one of the brotherhood members, M. M. CLAPP of Jersey City, in speaking to a reporter for the *New York Tribune*, made this significant statement:

"We wish it to be distinctly understood that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers take the stand that, as our forefathers gave us all equal rights, we have no right to decide that we will not work with non-union men. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or its members as a body never said that they should work with none but members of the brotherhood. What we have insisted on and will always insist on is that the standard of union wages be observed all across whether the men be union men or not. We hold that a non-union man has as good a right to work as a union man if he gets the same wage."

In other words, says Mr. CLAPP, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is for the open cab. The membership does not hold to the theory that because a man neglects or refuses to enroll himself among them he is an accused outcast, unfit to live, an enemy to be beaten or starved to death as circumstances or opportunity may permit. The organization is perhaps unwilling to go the full length of the road thus pointed out and acknowledge the absolute right of every man to sell his labor for a price agreeable to him and to the purchaser; but its attitude is such as to throw into strong relief the viciousness and criminality of those "labor leaders" who say, "You shall employ the man who wears this badge, and none other; and he who does not wear it shall be done to death."

The policy advocated by this engineer is not a new one. It is the "open shop" policy, in fighting which some organizations of workmen are expending their strength and substance.

The engineers are now facing a vexing problem, brought about by the substitution of electricity as a motive power for steam. In solving it they will need to use all their wisdom and to exercise all their self-restraint. Their broad and far-sighted policy in sustaining the open cab will encourage the public to believe that the solution will be found by them in moderation and good sense.

The *Times* criticizes a remark made by us that nearly all the gold Democrats in the State of New York are going back to their party at all went back before this campaign, and a great part of them in 1900. It takes the poll tax in New York in 1900 as the normal Democratic percentage and deduces the conclusion that many gold Democrats voted for MCKINLEY in 1900. In view of the changes in political conditions since 1902, the Democratic percentage of that election cannot now be assumed as normal. The percentages of the election for Governor in 1902, into which the currency question did not enter, may more reasonably be taken. They were, Republican, 48.65; Democratic, 47.41. The *Times* enumerates fifteen counties carried by Mr. CLEVELAND in 1902, of which only four were carried by BRANT in 1900; but in 1902 CLEVELAND carried only six of them. A party cannot go through eight years experience of Bryanism without permanent suffering. Nor is the taint yet removed from the Democracy. It was not removed by the St. Louis convention, of which the dominating spirit was Bryanite. Accordingly, there is practically no more reason for gold Democrats to vote with their party now than there was in 1900, and as reasonable men that opinion will prevail among many of them next November.

Will D. B. HILL give a bond to that effect? And who will go on his bond?

The announcement of the New Haven's plan of extensive and costly improvements follows soon after the beginning of work on the Pennsylvania's great undertaking. The railway corporations are doing their part in the shaping and making of the New York of the twentieth century—the world's metropolis to be.

"Tote" and "Pack" "Bring" and "Take." To the Editor of THE SUN:—I notice a statement in your paper this morning to the effect that Southerners say "tote," and Westerners, "pack" when they mean "carry." People on the ranges may say "tote," but I have lived most of my life in the Middle West and never heard the word "pack" used for "carry." That word and "tote" sound like Tennessee mountain dialect.

An expression I have heard in New York has puzzled me somewhat. I have heard public school teachers, and others here who otherwise spoke admirably, say they are going to "bring" an article to some point, when they mean "carry." To me this is a decided misuse of words, and they should say "take" in that sense. If a man says when he goes out of the house that he will "bring" some article, he is saying that he will bring it back; but when he says he will "bring" some fruit to his brother who lives in the next block, it sounds all wrong to me. He should "take" it to his brother, but "bring" it home.

"Bring" correctly used in that sense? Please understand I don't mean that the man could not "bring" him some fruit on the way home, but when he states that he will "bring" some fruit and carries it to his brother's place he should properly "take" it, and not "bring" it to him. After he is there, of course, he can "bring" it, but his announcement should be that he is to "take" it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26. PUZZLED.

The Dangers of Electricity as a Motive Power. To the Editor of THE SUN:—About two years ago the Brooklyn Bridge was being repaired and your paper commented editorially upon it, remarking that when the bridge was built electricity was not used very much for moving cranes, and that cranes and trolleys from the house with something and the weakening of the bridge, because the current might enter into and corrode the bridge structure. I once read an article in which it was stated that electricity after the always travelled back to the power house from which it came, and always took the shortest and easiest route, even going by way of water and fish tanks. A catastrophe happens on an investigation of the possibility of danger should be made on the elevated roads. May not the current, descending in any means of the elevated roads and travelling back on the structure itself, tend to weaken structural metal? May not the same thing happen in subway and underground tunnels?

Ordinarily used for lighting, running elevators, fans, telephones, electric calls and telegraph business in buildings of metal frame construction may weaken the framework, finding its way to earth by this means.

THENTONIAN.

Agricultural Note. The cow had just finished the moon. "You see," explained, "the honest farmer was about to tie me to the railroad track."

In her simple bovine fashion she chuckled over the damages he had lost.

The Advantage of Autumn. Weary Willie—I like to fall, don't you? Dully Rhodes—Yes, yer don't get so hot no winter.

Handicapped. The rhinoceros grumbled one morn. "It's a wonder I like to fall, don't you? Dully Rhodes—Yes, yer don't get so hot no winter."

ODELL'S LEADERSHIP.

Honest old Abe's yarn about the whistle tooting so sonorously that it blew its craft out of water can easily be recalled at an odd moment's reading of the Governor-Chairman's organ on the banks of the Hudson.

For nearly two years, according to the organ, the Governor has been the only man in the State to insist again for that exalted office in this year of our Lord. Suddenly, without a moment's warning to the 1,600 him of the State, the organ ceased its cries for the patron's nomination for a third term. "But Gov. Odell's position as leader is firmly established," the organ now continues to reiterate in each day's issue. "In considering the qualifications of the several gubernatorial aspirants," the organ now solemnly assures us, "probably nothing is further from the thoughts of Gov. Odell than the possible effect of the nomination and election of this man or that man might have upon his political fortunes. The fact is, so far as Gov. Odell's position as State leader is concerned, it is firmly established, and supported by all leaders and the masses of Republicans, and his leadership will not be disputed by any one, in office or out."

At Saratoga, on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, Gov. Odell stood upon this plank in a platform adopted by the convention which gave him a second nomination:

Good roads and canals are two important features which make for the material welfare and progress of the Commonwealth. The canals provide a channel for commerce and enable New York City to be the first port both as the exporting and importing center of our country; while better highways bring the markets closer to the doors of the farmer. The two are equally important. They are the life lines of the State. The successful consummation of necessary improvements is the constitutional prohibition against long extensions of the bonded debt of the State. The alternative is direct yearly taxation upon the people.

In considering, therefore, the necessity of these improvements, due regard should be had both for the material and the moral side of the problem. The wisdom of extending the period during which payment may be made. The Republican party having already, through economics and legislation, rendered a direct tax almost unnecessary, believes that these improvements should not be the cause of again imposing such a tax upon the people, and that without imposing unnecessary burdens upon individuals or other interests, there should be an extension of time in which payment of the principal and the money for the payment of the yearly interest should be provided for. The time when such payments shall be made. To secure these preliminaries the consent of the people must be obtained, and we favor such legislation as will afford them an opportunity to pass upon these important questions.

Nothing is said in the foregoing about that \$101,000,000 canal machine of Gov. Odell, which twenty-two of the twenty-eight Republican State Senators denounced at Albany in the following winter. When Gov. Odell in 1902-03, by the aid of Democratic votes, jammed through the Legislature his canal project preparatory to submitting it to a vote of the State at the election in the fall of 1903, the twenty-two Republican State Senators joined other influential and admirable factors in denouncing the legislation and in pointing out that the \$101,000,000 plan was only a starter, and that the canal would cost \$200,000,000 would be necessary to finish the job. Odell was re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 8,814 votes. Is it not fair to assume that had the Republican farmers of the State known of Odell's intentions, or even had they had but an intimation of them on election day in 1902, that he would have been defeated?

It has been freely asserted that had the Republican farmers of the State in 1902 known that Gov. Odell was to start, by introducing his \$101,000,000 canal scheme, he would have been beaten by 100,000 plurality. The foregoing statement comes from those in Odell's train. On Nov. 3, 1903, forty-three Republican counties gave heavy majorities against Gov. Odell's \$101,000,000 canal taxation plan. These forty-three counties which in November, 1902, gave Gov. Odell total pluralities of 108,279 gave on Nov. 3, 1903, majorities of 305,224 against Gov. Odell's canal taxation measure.

The following tables have been prepared from the reports of the State Board of Canvassers for 1902 and 1903. The figures are as follows:

Counties.	Gov. Odell's pluralities in 1902.	Gov. Odell's canal scheme in 1903.
Albany	8,814	7,019
Albany	8,814	8,967
Cattaraugus	4,247	5,152
Chautauque	8,303	7,822
Chester	491	8,904
Columbia	2,853	3,780
Columbia	1,815	3,972
Cortland	1,808	3,445
Delaware	2,058	3,780
Dutchess	2,437	3,580
Franklin	3,117	4,380
Fulton	1,991	4,628
Greene	480	2,181
Hamilton	1,700	2,234
Herkimer	1,856	92
Jefferson	4,028	8,022
Levy	1,029	1,029
Livingston	1,784	5,302
Madison	2,918	4,179
Montgomery	5,695	16,190
Montgomery	801	801
Oneida	387	3,547
Ontario	7,038	2,461
Ontario	9,923	8,419
Orleans	3,741	3,029
Oswego	1,682	7,983
Putnam	912	4,606
Rensselaer	2,788	3,840
St. Lawrence	11,841	11,841
Saratoga	2,164	2,836
Schenectady	806	806
Schoharie	776	3,076
Schoharie	776	3,076
Steuben	2,964	13,190
Sullivan	778	3,646
Tioga	1,883	8,205
Townsend	1,816	4,771
Warren	809	220
Washington	3,098	1,380
Wayne	2,216	5,218
Westchester	2,784	2,728
Yates	1,428	2,803
Total	108,279	705,304

Eleven counties which in 1902 gave Gov. Odell pluralities of 23,487, gave on Nov. 3 last majorities of 63,383 in favor of his \$101,000,000 canal scheme as follows:

Counties.	Gov. Odell's pluralities in 1902.	Gov. Odell's canal scheme in 1903.
Albany	8,814	1,701
Cattaraugus	8,303	3,083
Chautauque	8,303	31,098
Chester	491	204
Columbia	2,853	1,530
Columbia	1,815	4,650
Cortland	1,808	275
Delaware	2,058	1,905
Dutchess	2,437	880
Franklin	3,117	1,623
Fulton	1,991	4,411
Greene	480	15,000
Hamilton	1,700	63,383
Herkimer	1,856	22,487
Jefferson	4,028	22,487
Levy	1,029	22,487
Livingston	1,784	22,487
Madison	2,918	22,487
Montgomery	5,695	22,487
Montgomery	801	22,487
Oneida	387	22,487
Ontario	7,038	22,487
Ontario	9,923	22,487
Orleans	3,741	22,487
Oswego	1,682	22,487
Putnam	912	22,487
Rensselaer	2,788	22,487
St. Lawrence	11,841	22,487
Saratoga	2,164	22,487
Schenectady	806	22,487
Schoharie	776	22,487
Schoharie	776	22,487
Steuben	2,964	22,487
Sullivan	778	22,487
Tioga	1,883	22,487
Townsend	1,816	22,487
Warren	809	22,487
Washington	3,098	22,487
Wayne	2,216	22,487
Westchester	2,784	22,487
Yates	1,428	22,487